

THE COLUMBIAN CALL

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 21, 1896.

NUMBER 18

Columbian Youth

Receive their Preparatory Training Within its Walls.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY—ITS EARLY WORK AND SPLENDID EQUIPMENT TO-DAY.

Clipped from an Old Catalogue—
Started in the Good Year '21—
Dr. Mason's Contribution—
Lists of Principals—
Biographies of Teachers.

The Columbian Academy was founded in 1821. For seventy-four years, as the preparatory school of Columbian College, its history is merged in that of the college itself.

In a circular sent out from "College Hill" January 10, 1827, there occur the following interesting statements in regard to the beginnings of the college and its preparatory schools:

"Connected with the Classical Department is a Preparatory School, the primary object of which is to fit pupils for admission into the Freshman Class.

"The following is the course of study adopted in the School:—*In English*,—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Elements of Algebra, and Geography.—*In Latin*,—Adams' Grammar, Historia Sacra, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's Select Orations.—*In Greek*,—Buttman's Grammar, the New Testament, and Jacob's Reader.

"Pupils have weekly exercises in declamation and making Latin. To those who design to enter this college, the above course of preparatory studies is recommended, a knowledge of which, or its equivalent, is required for admission in the Freshman Class."

Another circular, bearing the date June 13, 1836, contains evidence of growth in the Preparatory School in the statement that "Pupils are fitted for admission to the Freshman and higher classes, and for other objects." In addition to the course of study given above it is announced that "Geometry and other higher studies are also pursued in this school."

The Board of Trustees issued a

circular December 11, 1843, in which they said: "There is a Preparatory Department under the direction of the Faculty, which it is proposed to enlarge and place under thorough and efficient management. This will constitute an important branch of the institute, and will afford to parents the opportunity of placing their sons in the most favorable circumstances for acquiring a classical or mathematical education."

These mark three stages in the evolution of conscious individuality. A fourth stage was entered upon this year when the school was made a distinct department of the University and was given a new name. The Columbian Academy does not break

personality have left a permanent, wholesome impress upon the school, and have made "the old Prep." a name of affectionate memory. These are Dr. Otis T. Mason, principal of the School for twenty-three years, now curator of the department of ethnology in the National Museum, and Dr. A. P. Montague, principal for eleven years and now dean of the Columbian College.

Dr. Mason has furnished the following notes, which will have special interest for many readers of THE CALL:

The preparatory school of Columbian College was formerly located in a little old-fashioned brick building at the corner of 14th and N streets.

DEAN OF THE ACADEMY.



WM. A. WILBUR.

with the past. It trusts the past and builds upon it; and it has entered upon its seventy-fifth year with enlarged courses and a more vigorous life. The following catalogue just issued describes this reorganization and indicates further lines of development for next year, notably in the direction of Natural Science. This book should interest every friend of the institution, for it shows in definite advances the new energy which all departments of the University have felt in the coming of Dr. Whitman.

Among those who have been principals of the Preparatory School there are two who by long service, sound learning, eminent qualifications for teaching, and a charming

This has long since disappeared.

Shortly after 1850 the school was moved from this locality into the upper story of a brick building in the grounds on College Hill now called "Columbia Heights." All the old students of the College will remember this building which was painted yellow and stood in striking contrast to the other structures which were all old-fashioned brick and had grown dingy with age. In this building the Principals were Prof. A. J. Quinch, Prof. Giles Ewbank, Prof. John T. Griffin and Prof. O. T. Mason.

At the breaking of the Civil War, Mr. Griffin went to Virginia and Prof. Mason, who had just received his bachelor's degree, was importuned by President G. W. Sampson to re-

main and take a post graduate course, at the same time, managing the preparatory school. In this building the preparatory remained until about 1866 when a new and commodious structure was erected on the grounds northwest of the old College building. It was in this new building that the Hermesian Society was founded and some men, now distinguished, made their first efforts in eloquence and debate.

Here the school remained until April, 1893, when it was moved to its present location on H street.

There are quite a number of men living in Washington now who were students in the school when it was held in the second story of the yellow building but most of the great army of graduates of this school, who are living in the city, remember the new building before mentioned.

Among the teachers of this school may be mentioned the present Postmaster-General, Wm. L. Wilson, Prof. A. J. Huntingdon, Dean Andrew Montague, Prof. Howard Gore, Prof. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mr. Jesse B. Wilson, Mr. E. B. Hay and Mr. Andrew Duvall.

In the present faculty of the Columbian University and among its distinguished alumni, are to be found many who point to their connection with this school as among the happiest of their lives; having no trouble in remembering the spacious playgrounds in the rear of the building where they trained themselves for those athletic contests in which they excelled. They remember also Rock Creek, whither on the first approach of summer, they loved to wend their way to enjoy the shady retreats.

It would fill all the columns of the COLUMBIA CALL if the men, who are now living in Washington, and perhaps, subscribers to this paper, were to recite the pleasant memories of the days in the old Prep.

Among those who are actively engaged in the interests of the College, at present, many have been students in this school; the President and the Secretary of the Alumni Association, the junior Editor of the *Evening Star*, now a member of the Board of Trustees, Messrs. Edgar Speiden, W. S. Abert, Charles B. Bayley, Silliman Blagden, Robert Fornham, D. W. Prentiss, Joseph Tyssowski, Frederick W. Pilling, Wm. C. Cropley, George H. Plant, jr., Henry L. Biscoe, Robert L. A. Denham, Wm. B. Gur-

ley, Joseph Taber Johnson, James L. Lodge, James Enos Ray, Thomas H. Ridgate, Dr. G. C. Sampson, Samuel M. Yeatman, Reginald Fendall, J. Holdsworth Gordon, James L. Kervande, B. F. B. Leech, Benjamin Mackall, Washington T. Nailor, Walter W. H. Robinson and Oliver T. Thompson have their names in the ante-bellum Prep catalogues. Professor Mason, who kept a list of all the boys, as he calls them, finds the following names of his fellow citizens among those upon whom he cut his pedagogic teeth in the first year of the Civil War: Frank Davidson, Arthur Fendall, Charles Gurley, J. Holdsworth Gordon, Garnet Hills, James L. Kervande, George C. Samson, Theodore Speiden and Samuel M. Yeatman. The next year, 1861-62, the Prep settled down to hard work and has been in thrifty operation ever since.

PRINCIPALS OF THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Samuel Wait, Hon. A. M.	1822-'25
John Armstrong, A. B.	1825-'26
Harry Rall, A. B.	1826-'27
William Heath, A. B.	1827-'29
George F. Adams, A. B., D. D. ...	1829-'30
Henry J. Foster, A. B.	1830-'31
James H. Clark, A. B.	1831-'32
Sidney Webster, A. B.	1832-'34
Samuel C. Smoot, A. B., M. D. ..	1834-'36
John A. Bolles, LL. D.	1836-'37
Adoniram J. Chaplin, A. B.	1837-'40
Daniel T. Noyes,	1840-'41
James H. C. Jones, A. B.	1841-'42
A. J. Huntington, A. B., D. D. ..	1842-'43
J. W. M. Williams, A. B., D. D. ..	1843-'44
Thomas W. Tobey, A. B., D. D. ..	1844-'46
John Pickett, A. B.	1846-'48
Jonathan Tilson, A. B.	1848-'49
Zalmon Richards, A. M.	1849-'51
George S. Bacon, A. B.	1853-'55
Alexander J. Quinche, A. B., LL. D.	1855-'57
Siles F. Eubank, A. B.	1857-'59
John T. Griffin, A. B.	1859-'61
Otis T. Mason, A. B., Ph. D.	1861-'84
Andrew P. Montague, A. M., Ph. D.	1884-'95
William A. Wilbur, A. M., Dean of the Academy.	1895—

William Allen Wilbur, the Dean of Columbian Academy, was born August 15, 1864, in Mystic, Conn. He is of an ancestral line identified with the history of New England as early as 1634. He prepared for college at the Mystic Valley Institute, Mystic, Conn., and at Vermont Academy, Sexton's River, Vermont. With Dr. H. M. Willard, then principal of Vermont Academy, Mr. Wilbur has since been associated for six years in teaching, and he speaks of Dr. Willard with deep appreciation as of one who, like Thomas Arnold, will be remembered by hundreds of his boys, inspired by him with high

purpose and earnestness of life. Mr. Wilbur graduated from Brown University with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1888. He was on the board of editors of the "Brunonian" for three years, the last year as chairman of the board. He was chosen class poet by his class, and was one of the speakers at Commencement in 1888. He is a member of the D. K. E. fraternity.

Since his graduation Mr. Wilbur has been engaged in teaching, at Vermont Academy, 1888-'89; at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., 1889-90; at Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, Mass., 1890-'95. While teaching he was pursuing post-graduate studies, and in 1894 he received the degree of A. M. from Brown University.

Mr. Wilbur was appointed dean of the Academy last September, and he came to Washington as one fitted by his experience to organize the work of the school on the lines of the best New England academies. He has given to the work of the year his entire attention, and along with the other departments of the university, the Academy seems to have taken on new life—the young principal being one of the chief elements that brought this about.

H. Grant Hodgkins was born at Elgin, Ill., and then, as the late Bill Nye's autobiography reads, at the age of one year he took his parents by the hand and removed to Chicago. At the age of six he bade farewell to the Windy City, and coming East spent one year in Baltimore before settling in Washington. He pursued his education at the public schools of this city, thence entered the freshmen's class of Columbian College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1890. During his senior year he was assistant instructor in mathematics in the Columbian Preparatory School, now the "Academy." For the next four years he held the position of register and librarian in the University, resigning to resume charge of mathematics in the Preparatory School. From 1888 to 1895 he was also proof reader and differencer for the Nautical Almanac Office, U. S. N. Mr. Hodgkins is also instructor in mathematics in the summer school and assistant instructor in the scientific school.

Henry R. Pyne, instructor in Greek and Latin at the Academy, was born in New York State. At an early age his family moved to Eastport, Maine, and later to Wiscasset, in the same state, where his father, an Episcopal clergyman, was rector for more than twelve years. Immediately on grad-

uating from the High School, Mr. Pyne took the examinations for Bowdoin College, but came South with his family and entered the Columbian University in the academic department. He was valedictorian of the class of '93, taking a medal in Greek and one in Latin. In 1893-94 the graduate school was organized and Mr. Pyne entered and took a course in Greek, securing an A. M. that year. During his senior year in College, he was appointed instructor in Greek at the Academy then known as the Preparatory School, and also instructor in Latin in the Corcoran Scientific School, both of which positions he still retains.

Mr. Geo. N. Henning, instructor in modern languages, was born in Washington in 1871. He is a son of Mr. Geo. C. Henning, President of the Traders' National Bank, and comes from an old Washington family.

After passing through the public schools of this city, Mr. Henning entered the famous Phillips Academy, of Andover, Mass., one of the oldest and largest fitting-schools in the country. There he graduated at the head of the class of '90, winning several prizes.

From Andover, Mr. Henning went to Harvard. He graduated with the class of '94, *magna cum laude*, with honorable mention in French and Italian, ranking about sixteenth in a class of 325.

The following summer he spent in Paris. On his return, he was appointed, in October, 1894, assistant in French in the Columbian Academy. At the beginning of the present school-year, Mr. Henning was promoted to the position of instructor in French, at the Columbian College, and in modern languages at the Columbian Academy.

Mr. Paul A. Steele, instructor in penmanship, book-keeping and commercial law, was born in Waterbury, Conn., September 2, 1867, and shortly after removed with the family to Washington, where his father, the Rev. A. Floridus Steele, had been called to the rectorship of St. Mark's P. E. Church. Mr. Steele was a pupil at the Academy in 1884, and was afterwards associated with the late Prof. Henry C. Spencer, as an assistant teacher at his school. During the past few years Mr. Steele has made rapid progress in his profession, and last spring was appointed by the Treasury Department to engross the special diplomas authorized by Congress to be issued to the Foreign Commissioners to the World's Fair. These diplomas were signed by Presi-

dent Cleveland. Mr. Steele is now engrossing the diplomas soon to be issued by the Atlanta Exposition authorities. In his classes in book-keeping and commercial branches, Mr. Steele is enabled to combine with theory, the practical knowledge derived from several years of practical experience as book-keeping for leading business houses.

Charles Tilden Sempers, a Marylander by birth, received his earlier education in Philadelphia. In 1882 he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1884, in the fall of which year he entered Harvard College. Both at Andover and at Harvard he was interested in literary work, and was connected with the school and college journals. He had the part of poet on class-day at Andover in 1884, and at Harvard in 1888. During his post-graduate years at Harvard, he was in the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*.

Having been interested in the work of college settlement and similar work he has lived in the slums of New York and Boston.

Enosian.

Though the doings of Enosis' followers may seem commonplace and uninteresting to those who, unacquainted with our proceedings and our individual members, bestow merely a cursory glance upon these records, we assure you that they are wildly and intensely interesting to the initiated, and that a great degree of pleasure and excitement is imparted to our visitors, whose number we most cordially invite you all to swell.

Here, then, are the proceedings of the last meeting:

The "Bee" was edited and read by Mr. Barrett. Noticeable in its columns was an article entitled "College Men Behind the Scenes," a little tale of the University students who played the walking roles for the immortal Bernhardt. There was also a bright little sketch called "Spring."

Mr. Ward, with genuine loyalty to his medical studies, gave us a dissertation upon "Corpus Sanum."

The extempore speech on "The President's Foreign Policy" was delivered by Mr. Parker. It was a brief but complete summary of all the cases during the present administration that have called for decisive action, and was well given.

Through a misunderstanding, the Society enjoyed the extreme felicity of hearing two criticisms, one from Mr. Donnally, the other by Mr. Tysowski.

Mr. Hays, Mr. Stuart, who took Mrs. Ramsey's place, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Biscoe spoke on the question: "Resolved, That the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba at the present time would be unwise," the former two supporting the affirmative, the latter the negative.

The ballot on the merits of the arguments resulted in a unanimous vote for the affirmative.

ERSKINE ELOQUENCE.

And Bacon Logic Entertain the Audience.

THE LEGAL LIGHTS PUT UP A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF DEBATE AT THE LAST PUBLIC CONTEST.

The Judges Dilemma—A Decision for Both Sides—High Grade Arguments—As a Whole the Best Contest so Far of the Series—Abstract of the Speeches.

The voters did themselves proud on the night of the 14th. University Hall was filled to the doors, and for two hours an intelligent audience took a deep interest in the eloquence and wit that was being handed them from the stage. After it was over and the judges retired the crowd had a good chance to get acquainted, for the decision was only arrived at after much discussion by the learned gentlemen who had consented to weigh the merits of the argument.

At last president Whitman was introduced by president Sparks of the Society, as spokesman for the committee. He very frankly admitted that both sides had done so well, that the judges were in a quandary as to what should be their verdict, but he concluded, we have decided that the best individual speeches were made by Mr. Benj. Martin and Mr. Cavis. In the presentment of the case we rather hold that the affirmative has the best of it, but the weight of the argument is with the negative, and the decision is therefore given to them.

Mr. Martin of the Junior Class had lots of admirers present, and when he stepped to the front they refused to let him begin for several minutes. A constant sound of hand clapping went on, and above the noise enthusiastic young men in the gallery were shrieking "Martin! Martin!" Once under way he held every one's attention and so impressed the judges with the keenness of his reasoning powers that they gave him the place of honor on the debate.

It is all very well for citizens of Pennsylvania and Illinois to come here and tell you what they believe of the enfranchisement of the negro, but those of us from the South can speak from personal experience of what negro supremacy really means. First I desire to speak of the negro as I believe him to have been consid-

ered by the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution. Secondly, I wish to speak of the act of Congress which placed the negro on an equality with the white man, and the result of such an act, and lastly I wish to quote extracts from speeches made by Mr. Lincoln bearing directly on the subject now under discussion.

The speaker then declared that the signers of the Declaration were slave holders, proving their idea of equality and freedom not to have been the popular one, and in his last clause he gave extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches showing that he was not in favor of white and negro equality. Concluding he said:

"Upon the enfranchisement of the negro the governments of many of the States were wrenched from the hands of their legitimate custodians, the State debts were increased by the millions. With very few exceptions these chosen representatives of the people owned no property, they paid no taxes, they were profoundly ignorant, and equally unscrupulous. Devoid of principle and incapable of shame, the sole objects of their public acts was to enrich themselves at the expense of the tax payers of the several States. How persistently they pursued this course, how successfully they accomplished their ends can best be shown by the public records, which clearly prove what a dismal failure, what a travesty on public government, what a crime it was against justice, decency and civilization to place all the intelligence, the experience, and the capital of a State under the barbaric rule of ignorance, vice, and corruption.

Mr. Bliss made the opening address for the affirmative, the question, as was stated last week, was: "Resolved, that at the time the enfranchisement of the negro was for the best interests of the United States."

In opening Mr. Bliss, in his characteristic, forceful style, said:

"We have assembled here to discuss a problem which in the light of a quarter of a century appears more speculative than practical. A glance at the past shows us that at the time the fourteenth amendment was adopted that some decisive steps were needed to assure the negro his freedom. The words of Lincoln had been verified, 'His country could not endure half slave and half free. A people four million strong were experiencing the blessings of emancipation, and they thirsted for the benefits that suffrage alone could give. The South, vanquished on the field of battle, now saw its cherished hopes of continued political supremacy about to be snatched from its tenacious grasp, and sullenly awaited the issue. There was but one course to pursue. Congress was compelled to choose between a policy which would have made the negro the

permanent ward of the nation, and by constant interference with the autonomy of the States to protect his rights, or to place in his hands the legal means of self-defense.

"It was believed, and properly, as it subsequently proved, that the exercise of the rights of free citizens was the best school for the education of the citizen for the proper discharge of the duties imposed by his rights. These beliefs were the results of observation and experience, not theories merely. The ballot was to be given the negro, not so much to enable him to govern others, as to prevent others from misgoverning him. Colored suffrage was not the subjection of the white race to negro domination. No effort was made to infringe on the property rights of the whites, and all that was asked was that the negro should have the rights that the word freedom implied that he should have. Finally the old question that agitated the fathers confronted us. If the negro was to be taxed he must be given representation, and the only way he could secure that was by giving him the ballot. Suffrage was the best expedient offered at the time to assure the safety of our sorely tried country. As a means of elevating the colored race and securing its support to the Union, so indispensable at that time, it was of vital importance, and finally it was an act which settled for all time that there was one great qualification for the bestowal of the elective franchise that was paramount to all others, and that was loyalty, sincere, intense, unvulnerable, and eternal."

There were lots of believers in the prowess and wisdom of Frank H. Moore, present, for when introduced he was given a big ovation. Mr. Moore is at all times in earnest, and his face always looks an emphasis to his plain, easily understood sentences.

He admitted that the negative had a hard line of argument before them, for they were attacking an act of Congress that had been the people's law for over a quarter of a century. At the time it was enacted it was a grave question. The South was in turmoil at the time, and the question for us to decide to-night is whether, taking everything into consideration, it was best for the whole country to give the newly enfranchised people all the rights that go with suffrage. We think not. To start with, the measure did not accomplish its purpose. I said in a sense the question had been settled. The fifteenth amendment will not be repealed, but thousands of negroes do not vote to-day in the South, although these is the law that declares that they have the right to vote. In a larger sense it will not be settled until the Southern States feel secure that the days of the reconstruction will never come back. Abraham Lincoln was not in favor of the immediate enfranchisement of the negro, for in a letter to one of the governors of the reconstructed States he suggests that perhaps some of the most intelligent should be given the right of suffrage. And this view was his three days before his death.

In this discussion we have a right to demand that the affirmative show great benefits derived from the enfranchisement of the colored race, in fact, that the government is better off to-day by reason of it.

Here the speaker gave a detailed account of the circumstances that surrounded the Southern people at the close of hostilities, showing that they were disfranchised, and that their opposition to negro suffrage was logical. He denied that the ballot was the birthright of the negro. "Must you put your vote in any man's hands when you are satisfied that he has not the intellectual power to properly appreciate it?" Judge Cooley says that suffrage is not the right of the individual, but is for the benefit of the State. What the South needed immediately after the war was a just and firm rule that would bring quiet and peace as soon as possible, and allow both sides to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. The grant of suffrage only threw the South into worse confusion than before. Congress at the time was filled with men who had never smelled gunpowder, but who were loud in their protestations of devotion to the government. With Lincoln's death they got the chance they had been looking for, and in open defiance of his plans, they committed what must be considered the one great blunder of the civil war—the grant of unrestricted suffrage in the military reconstruction acts.

The Junior representative, Mr. English, is built with a good deal of his name in his constitution. When a thing's right, it's right, and that is all there is to it. He gave a careful historical review of the events leading up to the act of enfranchisement. He boldly declared that it was the only thing to do, that to have done otherwise would have made us the laughing stock of the world. The only act that could avoid civil strife again was this one. Had it not been given to the people internecine strife of the worst possible condition would have been the result. It would have been guerilla warfare, the warfare of the swamps, and the dark places. Assassination, rapine, all the horrors of border warfare would have burst upon the South. The act of enfranchisement stopped it, and slowly the South began the work of recovering from the effects of four years of hostilities. This was not the only solution to the problem. It is estimated that there were 2,000 all told, but this was the only honest solution for a people who had staked their existence on the proposition

CONTINUED ON PAGE 147.

THE WORLD AWHEEL

And the best judges of wheels ride the BEST. Of course, it stands to reason there can be but ONE best, and the popular choice of a first-class, out and out, in every particular, falls upon the ONLY best, the

COLUMBIA.

The expert's pride—the amateur's delight—the ladies' favorite. One good turn deserves another. When you take a "turn" on a COLUMBIA you deserve to be commended for good, sound judgment.

Columbia Bicycle Academy is where you should learn to ride—224 and P streets, 12,000 feet of polished floor.

POPE MFG. CO.

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J. HART BRITAIN, Mgr.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

IT'S A GOOD THING.

IT is a boyish saying that a good
beginning makes a bad ending. Time
and time again it has proven wrong,
and a good beginning has been the
salvation of many a cause.

The beginning of Columbian's
baseball season is next Friday, the
27th inst. The University nine will
cross bats with the crack Yale nine.
Let everybody turn out. Give the
boys a good send off. A pile of sil-
ver and bills in the box office and
plenty of friends in the Grand Stand
will be a wonderful inspiration to the
Columbian men in the diamond.

FOR ORATORICAL HONORS.

FOR some time certain collegians
have been corresponding with the
officers of the Southern Inter-Collegiate
Oratorical Association, trying to
to bring about arrangements that
will allow Columbian to send a re-
presentative to the annual meeting
that takes place at Danville, Ky.,
(Center College,) in May of this
year. It is hoped that the Univer-
sity may be admitted, although the
rule of the association is that institu-

tions must apply at the meeting of
the executive board, one year before
they expect to send a candidate to
the contest. The officials admit,
however that this law has been broken
on one occasion at least, and the
friends who are pushing Columbian's
interests hope that it may be waived
in our favor.

Should Columbian be admitted a
strong effort will be made to bring
the contest of '97 to Washington,
the most national meeting place in
America for conventions and national
contests.

Ever Looting.

The evolution theory has lately stirred
up considerable interest among the
Medical Juniors. It is plainly a three-
sided question, and may be summed up
in the following:

DR. SHUTE.

Bit by bit the monkey's tail drops off,
Step by step we're marching on;
Evolving, 'til each feature
Of old Grandpa Ape is gone.

But it takes a mind to grasp this
Mighty question, deep and vast,
This is crammed with lore and learning,
Juniors can't perform the task.

DR. CARR.

I'm no monkey, ape or varmint,
My dad could not sport a tail;
And the doctor's monkey chatter
Is, on me, of no avail.

Still I'm in it on the learning,
I have run the book worm's race;
But to save my life, I cannot,
In this question, see the place.

STUDENT.

'Xaminations swiftly coming,
Widely does the Green room yawn;
Days are passing, time is flying,
Soon the session will be gone.

Still this time is being wasted
On the things we cannot grasp,
And the very ones who waste it
Are the ones who'll make us gasp.

Now to me it makes no difference
Whether dad's an ape or not;
For if he really has a tail,
It is more than I have got.

And I think that I'll be doing
Very well, indeed, to learn
All about the little organs,
Which on man we still discern.

Now the monkey's tail ain't in it,
What's the difference—who cares
Whether we came from the monkeys,
Or from apes or Polar bears?

There's no good in fussing o'er it,
Wise the proverb old doth seem,
Which says it is vain and useless
Fighting over wasted cream.

Strange that men will work and labor,
Proving their high origin,
And then end by simply trying
To bring up the brute again.

If we would go ever upward,
We must leave the tail behind,
Else by brooding o'er the monkeys,
We'll revert to monkey-kind.

—CHARLES FLOPPA.

HOT STUFF!

Not in Latin, But in English.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MA- JORITY ON THE DIPLOMA QUESTION IN THE SENIOR LAW CLASS TAKE ISSUE WITH DISSIDENT.

A Pretty Fight—Sarcastic Upper Cuts—An Array of Facts—Presi- dent Whitman's Views—Is the Move to Young?

EDITOR CALL—A young man who
signs himself "Dissentient," in the
CALL of March 7th, makes a num-
ber of statements apropos of the
movement looking to a change from
Latin to English diplomas, that are so
startling and withal so misleading
that two of the majority feel it in-
cumbent upon them to answer him.
We choose the name two of the ma-
jority in the hope that it will not
prove such a misnomer as that of
Dissentient. The name Dissentient
would indicate that the writer was a
dissenter, a progressive individual;
but his article shows that he should
have signed himself M. Ossback
Conservative.

Let us look at his "facts." After
stating that the Senior Class is not
a unit for the proposed change, in
which statement we all agree, he goes
on to draw a distinction between the
motion which was laid upon the
table, and the motion finally adopted.
We claim that there was no difference
between the two motions. The gentle-
man who moved the second resolu-
tion, stated on rising that he desired
to move a resolution for the purpose
and to the same effect as to the one
that had just been laid upon the ta-
ble. It was because members changed
their votes, or did not vote at all, that
the resolution was adopted; not be-
cause the resolution was changed.

This is, however, a matter of very
little importance as very few of the
men there had any fixed convictions
on the subject. We therefore pass
to a consideration of Mr. Dissentient's
other statements.

He says "no reputable college in
the world issues diplomas for the
degree of LL.D printed in English,
and for an applicant for admission to
the bar to present such a diploma
would at least occasion adverse com-
ments." Dissentient is surely a man of
courage. We hope it is not the cour-
age that makes "fools rush in where
angels fear to tread." The renowned
jurist, whose great abilities have won

our ever increasing admiration, as
we have listened to his lectures—
David J. Brewer was apparently not
afraid of the "adverse comments"
Dissentient fears. Justice Brewer
was graduated from Albany Law
School in 1858, and his diploma was
worded in the plain forcible English
he himself knows so well how to use.

We are sure Justice Brewer would
be surprised and pained to find that
the institution he was graduated from
was not a "reputable college." But we
hasten to assure him that his *alma
mater* is not the only great institution
that has had its good name swept
away by the ruthless hand of this
iconoclast. The great chancellor Kent
lectured for years before the Law
School of Columbia College, New
York, in blissful ignorance of the fact
that he was lending the prestige of
his great name to an institution dis-
credited among all scholars, and even
men of legal learning. The Secretary
writes, "I beg to acknowledge on
behalf of President Low, receipt of
your letter * * * and to say
that the diplomas issued by Colum-
bia to graduates of its Law School,
have always been printed in English."

The law school of the University
of Michigan, famous because it num-
bers among its lectures such men as
Thomas M. Cooley, whose text book
on constitutional law is used here,
has always presented its law gradu-
ates with a diploma printed in Eng-
lish. Kent College of Law, at Chi-
cago, presided over by Marshall D.
Ewell, dear to every student because
of his work known as Ewell's essen-
tials, also issues English diplomas.
The same thing is true of the New
York Law School, and the Buffalo
Law School; and doubtless these
instances could be greatly multiplied
if we had the necessary data at hand.
Even Johns Hopkins, the great school
for scholars, where we should expect
to find, if anywhere, diplomas printed
in Latin "the only universal language
common to scholars the world over,"
as Dissentient says, prints its diplo-
mas in English.

A part of the letter of President
Angell, of the University of Michi-
gan, seems to us to give the gist of
the whole matter. He says: "The
diplomas of the law graduates of the
University of Michigan have always
been in English. * * * In
the collegiate department also the
diplomas of those who graduate with
the degree of B. S. and with the de-
gree of B. L. and in engineering, are
all in English. *The A. B. and Ph.
B. diplomas are in Latin, only be-
cause Latin forms an important
part of each of the courses leading to
those degrees.*"

Latin was formerly a required study in all colleges. There was then some reason, if any reason there be, for printing diplomas in Latin. The law schools adopted the same diploma as the one issued by the colleges. But if law schools ever required of their graduates a knowledge of Latin, that day has long since passed. As far as we know there is not a law school in the United States that requires that its students be Latin scholars. We do not say so positively, for we are trying to avoid Dissent's mistake of making rash statements about things of which one knows nothing.

President Angell's letter shows that in the courses in which Latin is a required study a Latin diploma is issued. But the students in departments where Latin is not required are not given diplomas in a language which they cannot read—which as far as the student knows may as well be a certificate warning all persons of the graduate's utter incompetency, as a diploma of graduation with honor.

It is probably a safe assertion to make that the great majority of Columbian's law students are not able to read Latin, and never will be. The law school does not require that they shall be Latin scholars. Isn't it a manly and praiseworthy spirit, then, for them to signify their unwillingness to make what must be to some extent a false pretense—apparently to lay claim to an amount of knowledge they do not possess? Wouldn't the sensible little fable about the jackdaw that put on the cast off plumage of the other birds and strutted about in the borrowed finery apply? An irreverent friend suggested that Dissent ought to be reminded of the story of the jackass with the lion's skin.

We have, however, probably used as much of the CALL's valuable space as can be spared. In closing we will direct attention for a moment to the letter President Whitman wrote upon this subject. We shall try not to misrepresent him by making a quotation which must necessarily be very short. He says: "The simple fact is, Latin seems to have been adopted pretty nearly universally in the western world as the scholastic language. * * * Latin has been recognized as the fashion. Just how soon that fashion will change only time can tell. We can hardly afford to be too near the first as well as too near the last to recognize such a change." He continues: "I am not sorry, therefore, that the law schools are debating the matter. All is, I should counsel soberness in the dis-

cussion. If you have not already done so, it would contribute largely to enlightenment for us all if, following the induction method, you should get as many facts as possible, by correspondence if necessary, learning the custom in regard to diplomas in as many professional schools as possible."

The law students, whether believing in Dissent's views or opposed to them, will surely all appreciate the kind attention our esteemed president is giving to this matter. The possible objection he speaks of, that Columbian should not be too hasty in making the change, seems to us to be the only tenable one, and as we interpret his letter he is willing to be convinced that it is not too early to make the change. Following his suggestion we have begun to collect facts with regard to the subject. With institutions of such high rank as Johns Hopkins, Columbia College, Albany Law School, and the University of Michigan, with which Columbian may always feel proud to be classed, it seems to us that the authorities ought to feel no hesitancy to make a change which must appeal to the common-sense, as well as the pride, of every American whose patriotism is broad enough to embrace the native tongue as well as the native land of his fathers

TWO OF THE MAJORITY.

DR. GORE'S LECTURE.

A Snug Sum Realized.

Those who missed Dr. Gore's lecture on "Holland's War with the Sea," which was given last Friday, missed one of the most pleasant and instructive evenings in their lives. From beginning to end it was a masterly effort and kept the audience in close attention all during its delivery. Dr. Gore is a pleasant speaker, with a well rounded, resonant voice, and is master of the art of illustrating. His language is chaste, fluent, and musical. The beautiful slides which he presented added additional charm to his polished discourse. The lecture has been changed a great deal since it was first delivered here. It tells of how the people of Holland have to strive against the sea and how, though in spite of their dykes, often it conquers and floods the land. One striking feature was a slide showing a troop of Prussian soldiers entering Holland and the inhabitants cutting the banks and letting in the sea to drown them.

Quite a sum was realized by the Base Ball Team.

WITH YALE LAW SCHOOL

The 'Varsity Boys Will Open the Season on March 27.

THE NINE REALIZES THAT IT HAS A GAME BEFORE IT—TRACK TEAM AT WORK IN THE C. A. C. GYMNASIUM—DR. MONTAGUE RAISES MONEY.

Purity in Athletics vs. Semi-Professionalism.

There is a time in the course of athletic activity, in every college and university when the great question of whether men shall be paid for their services on the different teams, brings much discussion and controversy.

The time has come when Columbian, following the example of many of her sister colleges, must make a definite stand for purity in athletics, and in doing so stamp out the sentiment toward semi-professionalism. Of course it is disheartening to be beaten, because the other team has paid men to come to college and play with them, while you are playing only bona-fide students, but still it is your team that gets all the credit and you are a part of the great multitude of colleges that are marching forward to the time when paid players will be unknown. To us, the situation is more serious than at many other places. Our greatest rival is known far and wide for her practice of playing a semi professional team and by those means she has certainly has gotten at the head of the column, so far as winning games is concerned. Then Washington has a large number of rattling good ball players who would help us out by giving their services, if we would take them. Therefore it is easy to see that the stand of ABSOLUTE PURITY of athletics, which we have taken, is so hard to carry out. Already this season, the baseball management has refused seven or eight "star" players, because they were not actual students.

THE GAME WITH YALE.

Next Friday, Columbians nine crack-ajacks will line up against the boys from the Yale Law School, and an interesting game is expected. The game will be called at Capital Park, at 3:30 p. m., and a large crowd of "rooters" should see the 'Varsity boys begin the season. The Yale Law School will be perhaps the best game the team will play, as their record last year was certainly very good.

Cummings and Beard will pitch for us, and Don Fugitt will catch.

Every student in the University, man, woman or child should see this game, and also talk it up among their friends. We want a big crowd to see us off. There is nothing like enthusiasm in the bleachers. We are in for a long race, and if each person does his share, success will crown our efforts. Tickets can be secured from any of the players or from the registrar or librarian. It is expected to secure a large tally-ho for the game. Persons desiring seats at fifty cents each can secure them by sending their names to Manager Barrett.

PROF. MONTAGUE'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

It is exceeding gratifying to note the success that Dr. Montague is meeting in raising money for athletics. THE CALL has always held that Dr. Montague was the right man in the right place, and his efforts at this time more than ever prove it. To the gentlemen who have given us the money we also feel very grateful. Dr. Montague has received the following contributions:

Eugene Levering.....	\$25
G. G. Hubbard.....	10
Justice Cox.....	10
Wm. B. King.....	10
B. H. Warner.....	5
Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKay-Smith.	25
M. F. F. Swartzell.....	?
W. H. McKnew.....	
Jas. J. Laughton.....	
I. Saks.....	18
	\$119

University News.

College News.

Arrangements have nearly been completed for the Symposium Linguarum. It was feared at first that the type for the various foreign languages not using Roman characters might not be obtainable here in the city, but they have been secured and the programs will be printed. Financially, the Symposium is O. K., and all those who will take part are busy preparing their parts. The chapel will be beautifully decorated, and a big crowd is expected.

The C. T. M. is hard pressed for a "Dutchess." Miss Kelton, who would have been inimitable in the part, has been compelled to give it up from lack of time.

All those of any age or sex who consider themselves duchesses, please apply to Miss Grace Ross, and discuss their qualifications for same.

department cap, which is becoming full of the same.

The Commencement invitations have been decided upon. The front page will have, among other things steel engravings of the 15th and H, Street and Medical Department Buildings; the work being done by the Wright Engraving Company, of Philadelphia.

The third year class is receiving some very interesting lectures upon the subject of fractures, from Dr. J. Ford Thompson.

It reminds one of that individual who states that he has never had on the gloves and who, when finally coerced into trying, makes the other party wish he had not been so persistent, when men who have been putting in all their time on study, say they doubt very much if they will get through the examinations.

Dr. Elliot successfully performed an operation for an epithelioma of the lower lip at Garfield's Hospital on the 14th instant. The patient is doing very well.

Speaking of Carfield's Hospital, our friend, Mr. Ford, is doing good work up there, as he has always done at College. It is a habit Mr. Ford has of doing everything well he undertakes.

Dr. Shute's lectures on the brain are being very well attended by the first and second year students, as they appreciate the fact that he can give them a description of this intricate organ far more clear, concise and comprehensive than they can obtain from text books in general and Gray in particular.

Dr. Johnston is still lecturing on the nervous system.

Some hilarious individual, with his heart full of spirits and his hand full of snow, gave expression to the former and a fling to the latter, at Dr. Carr's lecture the other night. The result was that a peaceable gentleman was hit in the ear.

Dr. Morgan is bringing the students up with a good round turn on the quizzes, and it will not be his fault if they do not pass.

It was with extreme labor, two assistants, one pin, six tacks and one hatchet that a copy of the medical issue of the CALL was hoisted for public inspection on the bulletin board at the medical department. Despite the above, the paper is gone. You noticed the word "stolen" is not employed in this connection. We would not use so harsh a word. We take it as a compliment that the paper is so much in demand. However, it can be obtained for five cents and the medical issue for four cents, and if any gentleman's pecuniary condition is such that he cannot afford to pay this amount, we might make him a present of a copy.

Scientific Department.

No improvement in the condition of Prof. Fava is reported.

The Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company have not as yet been heard from as to the Prize Lathe, although the votes have been in their hands now for nearly a month. Of the large number of votes issued by the

Scientific School, a great portion of which was purchased by Prof. Monroe out of his own pocket, only about 13,000 were returned signed in time for mailing within the limit prescribed by the Lodge & Davis Company. Columbian, it is to be regretted, has not, therefore, much chance it is thought of winning the lathe. A large number of votes began to pour in after it was too late—after the first of March. These, of course, could not be sent under the conditions laid down by the Company offering the lathe.

There are those who

"Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

The following notice, which needs no explanation, has been seen in the corridors of the University during the past week:

NOTICE!

The Columbian-Corcoran Society will hold its next meeting Saturday evening, March 21st, at 8:45 o'clock, in the Post-Graduate Hall.

All students of the Scientific School should attend this meeting and help to make emphatic any action upon the important questions of 1. Joint commencement exercises of all the departments of the University, or so many of them as may be deemed best.

2. Better illumination of the class rooms.

There will be but one other meeting of the Students during this scholastic year, and if there are any questions relating to the Scientific School which require action they ought to be presented at this meeting. Lay aside your studies for an hour and look after the INTERESTS of the SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This meeting is to be held to-night, and it is not confined to the members of the Association formed by the students of the Scientific School last fall, but is for the whole student body of the Scientific School.

In addition to what was stated in the last issue of the CALL there is little more to be said. The questions under consideration are important ones, and affect every individual in the Scientific School. And, furthermore, as has already been remarked, unless a large number of students are present on this occasion but little can be hoped for in the way of favorable action on the part of the Faculty.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 143.

that all men are created equal and are entitled to the exercise of certain God given rights.

We accepted the life blood of the black man. We found that in a time of trouble his black hide could stop a bullet just as effectively as his fair-skinned Anglo-Saxon brother. When we asked for men to take a redoubt, a battery, a line of defense, we didn't inquire whether his hair was straight or curled, whether his skin was dark or as light as the fairest. And this despised black man responded every time the government made a call. The Stars and Stripes that float above us have been baptized in the blood of the negro, as red and warm as ever sprang from the breast of a white man.

In conclusion the speaker paid a beautiful tribute the flag, and many believed that he would be one of the honor men in the contest.

Mr. Crawford closed the discussion in a twenty-five-minute speech, that showed he had his subject well in hand and his heart in the cause. After paying his respects to each of his opponents, and turning portions of their arguments against them in a manner that elicited rounds of applause from the audience, he proceeded to hunt for the justice, on which his opponents' argument was based, in a measure giving 4,000,000 negroes 800,000 votes while 8,000,000 whites had only 500,000 votes. In a beautiful figure of speech he represented the South as Laocoon in the coils of the serpents, and forcibly presented the political, financial, and social evils resulting from their death-like grasp.

He showed that in three Presidential elections the will of the white race had been defeated by negro votes; the evils of a solid South arrayed against a solid North; the debts incurred by the carpet-bag governments to be still drawing interest, and then closed strongly with the point that the white race had an inborn sense of superiority implanted there by the Almighty, and the political and financial evils sank into insignificance when that nature was outraged by permitting intelligence to be dominated by ignorance.

Next week at the Academy Harry Williams presents "A Bowery Girl." The presentation includes a superior company, special scenery and a world of new songs and dances. Every one should see the Bowery at night, the Palasades on the Hudson, the Thrilling Dynamite Explosion, the Housetops of New York, the Heroic Rescue from Fire.

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The daily charge of the chalk-armed light brigade has been finally defeated by that august and warlike body, the Faculty.

The new rule lengthening noon intermission to 20 minutes is a tendency in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. Many of the students buy their lunches at neighboring restaurants, and at least a half-hour should be given.

Dental Dots.

Mr. John Alfred Moore of the Senior Dental Class is engaged in the construction of a gold plate. He is a skilful mechanic and the patient who secures his service is to con-gratulated.

We miss our esteemed associate, Mr. Thomas B. Cochran, the genial president of the Junior Dental Class. While being one of the handsomest men of his class, he is also one of the most popular, always obliging, always gentle, and a great favorite with the lady patients. We suspect the genial Tommie is an aspirant for class honors and is studying hard for the approaching examinations. We wish him success as he is both popular and deserving.

Dr. Lewis quizzed the several classes on last Thursday evening. His quiz was devoted to ascertaining the properties, fusing points, specific gravities, etc., of the various metals which are used in dentistry. It is interesting to note in this connection the fact that the capstone of the Washington Monument is made of pure aluminum. This metal possesses remarkable properties in conducting electricity, standing in this particular next to silver which is considered to be the best. Unlike silver it is unaffected by atmospheric impurities; the piece now in position being probably as bright as the day it was set in place. A test of this effulgence can be had at certain points in the city when the rays of the sun strike at the proper angle. One of these points, according to Dr. Lewis, is aboard the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., at about four o'clock on a sunshiny afternoon. The brilliancy is so dazzling that the effect is painful to the eyes,—the "apiculated apex" of the monument appearing as if encircled with a large and beautiful star.

Dr. Thompson has completed his consideration of diseases of the nerve pulp and will devote his hour on next Monday, the 16th instant, to a quiz.

Senior Dentals are busy in preparing their specimen plates required to be constructed throughout in the

Dental Infirmary Laboratory. The Demonstrator has so announced, and a notice has been posted to that effect. Take warning Seniors! and don't fall into a trap.

A good deal of discussion has been going on amongst the students recently as to the difference between "erosion" and "atrophy" of the teeth. For the information of those interested, the following is submitted from a well known authority:

"Atrophy is a series of defects affecting the structural composition of the teeth due to, or influenced by, eruptive conditions *previous to eruption*. Whereas erosion always occurs *after the eruption* of the teeth and is supposed to be due to excessive or abnormal acidity of the secretions exuding from the portions of the gum tissue surrounding the necks of the teeth. It is important to differentiate between erosion and simple denuding of the tooth surface, described under the head of denusion. Denusion like erosion is due to excessive acidity of certain secretions of the glands lining the inner surface of the lips or the under surface of the tongue; the surface of the teeth in denusion have a smooth and glassy appearance, whereas in erosion the surfaces of the teeth affected appear pitted and grooved, the edges of the pits or grooves being chalky and friable and easily crumbling under the touch of the instruments. There is always *great sensitiveness* of the part affected in erosion because of the degree of the involvement, whereas in denusion there is slight or no sensitiveness for the same reason. The treatment in both is constitutional and local. The constitutional being directed toward overcoming or neutralizing the acidity present, by the use of anti-acids, and the local directed to the removal by instruments of the chemical effects from the surfaces of the teeth by polishing, excavating, filling if necessary and finishing in the proper way.

Academy.

Prof. Jackson paid us a visit Monday and told us another of his stories, about a stammering telegraph operator who was also a ticket agent. The story was appreciated by all; indeed all anecdotes out of his inexhaustible stock are, and they tend much to increase his popularity especially among the "boys."

Among the week's absent through illness, were C. H. Holmead, M. E. Dow, F. N. Everett and Earl Biscoe.

The C. A. Chess Club met on Tuesday afternoon. A. F. Hopkins was admitted as a new member. The

club also resolved to expend money in the purchase of men and boards, placing the matter in the hands of W. Richie. The implements were on hand by the regular meeting Friday afternoon and several games were played. The standing of the various members up to the 13th inst., is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Biscoe	0	4
Everett	1	0
Holmead	1	2
Lanza	4	0
Lindsey	1	4
Richie	6	1
Sioussatt	0	2

This makes just thirteen games played but we are not frightened by thought of "hoodoo," although the thirteenth game was finished at thirteen minutes past four P. M., on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month.

In track athletics Cabrera and Cummings will go in for some "hot" running, while several other members have signified their intention of training at the C. A. C. grounds. At the same time subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

A stranger, blown in from some unknown source, and ignorant of affairs at Columbian, would be apt to be misled by the legend over our door. It's a wrong sign board sure as you're born.

In the snow-time there is undoubtedly a very strong inclination to hurl snow-balls around during recess. But at the same time it is quite against the wishes of the faculty, and, though they probably can go no farther than forbid snow to be thrown towards or from the building, they warningly point out the fate of one of our members several years ago, who was smitten by the strong, blue-sleeved, club-holding arm of the law for thus violating a police regulation.

It was suggested in Latin class the other day, that a certain form of *nosco* was like a bad pun because it was *no-vit*. This statement is one peculiar to our own method of teaching owing to the pronunciation of the *v* as a *w* and we thereby are one (1) laugh ahead of many others.

Medical Notes.

The medical department has again shown the thoroughness of the education it gives to its students by the fact that of the five graduates at the Army Medical Museum on the 13th instant, the one who passed first, J. Hamilton Stone, and the one who passed second, Erwin Rand, were both graduates of our school. This adds another to our medical

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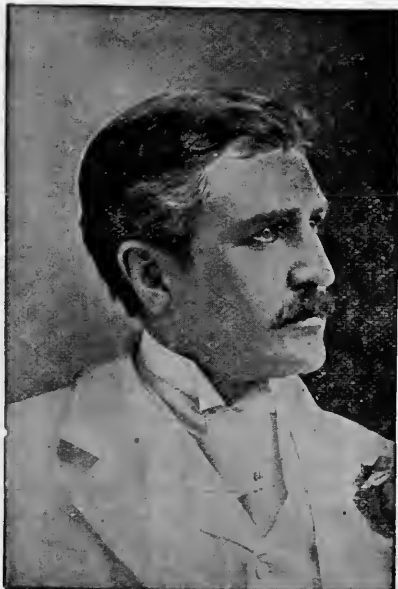
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Theatre Talk.

New National Theatre.

Direct from an absolute conquest of New York City for an entire year with the added indorsement of the most lavish praise of the press of all the principal cities, in which city the metropolitan success was duplicated, we are shortly to see what is universally conceded to be the brightest comedy known to the annals of the modern stage, in the oddly titled play, "Too Much Johnson," with William Gillette, the famous playwright, as the central figure of exactly the same company which characterized the New York production of 315 performances. "Too Much Johnson" is entirely dissimilar to any



play of its class ever seen in this city. It is thoroughly original in conception and construction, rapid in action, and in its entirety it constitutes the very climax of farcical fun. It is everywhere described as "a study in laughter," not that kind of laughter which succumbs to buffoonery, but that which yields to brilliant wit and quaint and droll characterizations. In this presentation which will occur at the New National next Monday we are guaranteed the original company and all the scenic environment and detail which created a veritable furore during the run of this play in New York.

Gay and glittering "1492," with its wealth of scenic adornments, feminine beauty and grace, and hosts of tuneful melodies, will afford amusement for the Grand Opera House next week. The suggestion that many new features have been added will have much to do in the way of inciting a desire on the part of theater goers to see the old favorite. Miss Flora Finlayson, late prima donna contralto of the Bostonians, has but recently joined Manager Rice's forces, and will be seen here as Infanta Johanna in "1492." Her exquisite voice is still well remembered in this city, and the fact that she sings the popular old ballad "Ben Bolt" in a "Tribby" specialty will doubtless attract many admirers of her charming vocal ability.

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